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Spring Fashion for 1880.

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CHEMICALLY PREPARED
GLUB. For family use. 25c per bottle, with hrush.
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COLDS, COUGHS, ASTRMA,

to our bodies in sickness. We restove disease by producing a communitien, issuer more, in our bowels. This method indishiple cures all Cade, Coughs, Asthusa. Rheumatisms, Billeins Affortions, Goethenses, and all stude diseases, and pervents chronic massless. Remember: I search this after a personal experience of forty years. The method of purging as a cure for disease is engressionably gailung ground. Even now, physiciam, who a few years ago were opposed to all, purguion, purgo enough for their patients to eppreciate the hencits of it, and who afterward use Bhannara's Pillas to effect the same object when they are sick again.

The tick again.

But there is a class of physicians who will never forgive me for having placed a cheep means of restoring health within the cash of all.

No. 294 Canal-st.,

No. 4 Union-square, and No. 290 Bowery, where the Pilky are sold at 25c. per box, and by all dealers.

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Wha Half's Patent Fowder-Proof Looks,
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Salt-RHEUR AND SCROVELA

equipmently cures Scaldhead, Ringworms, and all Itching Ecoptions of the okir.

This Ointment ponetrates to the basis of this disease—goes to
be very searce—and curse it from the flesh besis ath to the skin
athe surface. Large place boxes, grice 50 cents.

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Is the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
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Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers. HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS .- Black or Brown, instanteneous in effect, and natural in color. Depot No. 1 Barcias et, and sold by all Druggists in the United Sixtes. Also, INFAL LIBLE ORGUNET, for the Growth and Seasty of the Hair.

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WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood has discovered achieved by the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheap. It requires no dyeing, no wig, nor extraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimoticals almost without number, and from men of great its efficience, bigh standing, and moral worth.

Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own bair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As is most case gray hairs and bald heads are both precansure and unansture, it is a duty to runned; them by the natural and undoubted means which Prof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement, try his wondorful remedy, and give the Professor a new testimonial. Manuphis White.

BOUNDALESS. DENT MENTER. W. Headway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—We feel perfectly tisfied that on a fair trial of the virtues of this preparation for caldbead and Ringworm, ha merits will insure it a place in the arrange Closes. For rash, pimples, and sent on the head, it is pully effectious.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES, re arrivated. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm, a shrinking, nor turning up behind. Execution's Hain Dyr, he best in the worlds the only farmless and reliable Dycknown apply at the factory, femored to No. 16 Bond st. POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at

FIRE IN EAST TWANTS POURTS STREET, Last night a fire occurred at the Cumberland Oil Factory in East Twenty fourth street, near the river, causing damage to the amount of about \$1,000.

The only full pensioner open the revolutionary roll etts is Benjamin Smith of Grafton. Mr. Smith was a fifer, and was connected with the army for about four years. He is now 97 years of end is quite feeble, being confined to his room.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Com No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guarenty for his good faith. Business letters for TRE TRIBURE should in all cases be ad-dressed to Horace Gerran & Co.

H. F. CHURCH, at the Book Stand inside the Post-Office CINCINNATI, has THE TRIBUNK for sale.

The Tribune Campaign Tracts. No. 1. SEWARD and O'CONOR. No. 2. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUNION-Wil-

son's Speech. See advertisement.

No. 3. THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS, Seward's Speech

CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 1 .- The bill to extend the benefits of the Swain land act to Oregon and Minnesota was taken up and passed. Mr. Davis (Dem , Miss) submitted a modified series of his resolutions (the Demo cratic Platform) and they were ordered printed. The bill amending the act regulating the collection of duties on imports etc , was taken up and passed. The Militory Academy Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Wigfell (Dem., Texas) moved an amendment approprinting \$1,100,000 for the support of a regiment of nounted volunteers to defend the frontiers of Texas, in pursuance of the act of 1858. A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Douglas (Dem., Ill.), Doolittle (Rep., Wisconsin), Mason (Dem., Virginia), Hale (Rep., N. H.), Wigfall (Dem., Texas), Fessenden (Rep., Maine), Crittenden (South Am., Ky.), Trumbull (Rep., Ill.), Davis (Dem., Miss.), Gwin (Dem., Cal.), ard Saulsbury (Dem., Del.), participated, when the matter was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. During the debate, the hour for the special order-being Mr. Brown's resolutions-arrived, when they were postponed till Tuesday next at 2 p. m. The Homestead bill was also made the special order for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock p m. The bill authorizing the sale of arms to the States, and requiring the Superinter dents of Armories to be appointed from the Ordnance Corps, was taken up, eliciting a long and somewhat heated debate, when the Senate adjourned.

House, March 1 .- Mr. Adrain (A. L., N. J.) rose to reply to the censures cast on the Washington Statue Committee of Arrangements by Mr. Carter's (Rep., N. Y.) resolutions, but several members objected. The matter was finally dropped on the Speaker announcing that the resolutions having been objected to, they were not in presession of the House. The St Louis Assay Office bill was reported, with amendments Oa motion of Mr. Washburn (Rep., Me.), an inquiry was ordered into the expediency of abolishing a portion of the land offices, or reducing their expenses. Mr. W. also reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for the afety of pascengers on steamboats. After debate, the consideration of the bill was postponed for three weeks. The resolutions which Mr. Curtis (Rep , Iowa) attempted to offer yesterday, calling upon the President for copies of whatever communications had been received from Gov. Houston of Texas, relative to the troubles on the frontier was adopted. Mr. J. Cochrane (Dem., N. Y.) reported a bill for the better protection of female immigrants on the high seas. The bill to carry into effect the treaties with the Indians of Oregon and Washington was taken up, but no action was taken. The election of Printer, being the special order, was announced, but it was finally agreed to postpone the matter till to-morrow. The President's Approal Message was then taken up, when Mr. Ashmore (Dem., S. C) addressed the House in defense of the South in the position it now occupied. The House

LEGISLATURE.

then adjourned.

SENATE, March 1 .- Bills were reported to amend the act to prevent prize-fighting and to licensing places of public ammement. Bits were introduced to au-thorize the appointment of County Canal Appraisers, to pay interest on Canal Appraisers' awards, and to amend the State Prison laws. The bills relating to amend the State Prison laws. The bills relating to preferred causes in Court, and to a Board of Pardons were passed. The Canal Bill was taken up, and the appropriation for the Champlain and Chenang's Canals discussed up to the honr of adjournment. Receas to? p. m. At the Evening Session, the Anti-Rent bills were made the special order for Thursday next. The Connecticut and New-York boundary bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Gardner introduced a substitute for the Atlantic street, Brooklyp, assessment bill,

AMEMBLY, March 1 .- Mr. Jakway proposed to move reconsideration of the vote on the Pro-Rata bill, which was objected to. Several bills were considered reading. Recess to 7 p. m. At the Evening Secsion, a report was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, stating the amount of loss by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings at \$221,156 59. The bill to wider Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, was ordered to a tharf reading. Also, confirming certain street ordinunces of the New-York Common Council.

The walls of the St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church at Cincinnati fell yesterday, burying some 18 or 20 laborers in the ruins, most of whom were killed outright.

The Board of Aldermen baving killed off Mr. Jas. S. Libby, the Mayor last night sent in the name of ex Sheriff Jas. C. Willett, for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The nomination was referred.

The Mirsouri Opposition Convention met at Jefferson yesterday, and adopted a reries of resolutions denouncing the heresies of the Democratic party in reference to Slavery in the territories, and declaring Edward Bates the choice of the Convention for the

Wiscensin has chosen a very able and respected delegation to the Chicago Convention, headed by Carl Shury and instructed it unanimously to present and support WILLIAM H. SEWARD as the Republican candidate for next President. The unanimous choice of that staunch Republican State will naturally be well weighed by the Convention.

An arrival at Salem, Mass., brings advices from the African squadron, to Dec. 14. Captain Wm. M. Armstrong, of the San Jaciato, had been suspended for disobedience of orders, and sent home. Lieut. A. K. Hughes was in command of the S. J. The U. S. steamer Mystic was to sail for St. Helena to take charge of the officers and crew of the bark Orion, taken by the British ship Pluto, with 888 slaves on board.

We commend the report and memorial presented to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, by Mr. John D. Jones, in relation to the life saving stat one along the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey, to the carnest consideration of Congress. The state of facts set forth in the report, we have before commented upon in these columns. We know, from personal observation, that the life saving establishments are far less efficient than they were in private hands before political partisanship had thrust out the old surfmen, and assumed control. While the nation has been heavily taxed for expensive and cumbrous appliances, in the shape of apprise his suiter that his cause was much easier to large, heavy iron life-boats, which, like Robinson lose than to wir, and that, as a man who had reput regard the Wisconsin repudiators as sinners above

Crusce's great cance, are too big for the few coast men in the neighborhood to get to the water, the actual work has been done by the unrewarded pe ple-who live on the beach, and use their own light, mansgeable surf boats, in preference to the clumsy and dangerous ones provided by the Governmentlong before the salaried United States servants appear on the ground. The statements of the Committee demand serious attention.

The State Convention of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, at Reading, yesterday nominated HENRY D. FOSTER of Westmoreland County for Governor of that State, though he had few or ne votes on the first ballot.

This is a strong nomination. Mr. Foster opposed the Lecompton policy of the present Federal Administration, and will give a warm support to Douglas should be be nominated at Charleston. If he shall profess meantime to favor a different selection, it will only be to save appearances. He is at heart as hostile to the fatal policy which has subjected the Pennsylvania Democracy to two successive and signal defeats as Gov. Packer or even Col.

We are aware that the Pennsylvania Delegation to Charleston is nominally anti-Douglas, and will doubtless vote so on the first ballot. There will be a good many merry mourners on its benches, however, when its preference(!) shall be overruled by a majority of the Convention.

A State Convention of the citizens of Missouri hostile to the party now misruling the country in the abused name of Democracy, assembled on Wednesday at Jefferson City, and was very fully attended. This Convention unanimously presented the name of EDWARD BATES to the country as a candidate for next President, and planted itself (though largely made up of slaveholders) on a platform of opposition to the doctrines of Buchanan and his satellites, respecting Slavery in the Territories and its indefeasible right to go thither.

The Republicans of Missouri will in due time send a strong delegation to the Chicago Convention, to urge that body to concur in the selection of Mr. Bates as the cardidate of the Republicans not only, but of all other opponents of the novel and mon strous heresies of the present Federal Administration, which affirms the inherent right of any slavehelder to plant Slavery in any Territory of the Union, in defiance even of all the rest of its inbabitants, and uphold it there until that Territory shall have been admitted as a State of the Union. The Missouri Delegation will be prepared to render what to them appear very c gent reasons for a general acquiescence of Republicans in the unanimous desire of these of their own State with regard to the Presidency.

We do not assert that this choice ought to be ac quiesced in by the Republican National Convention, though there are obvious and forcible reasons which indicate an affirmative response. We only ipsist that the Republicans of Missouri and those who sympathize with them shall not be condemned unheard. The current slang importing that the man of their choice is not with us in the struggle against the Extension of Slavery is absurd, while the threats of bolting in case he shall be nominated are insulting to the Convention, implying a distrust alike of its sagacity and its integrity. After all views shall have been calmly heard, let the Convention decide what is best for the cause, and let us all be ready to give efficacy to its decision. Threats of bolting, like threats of disunion, can only injure those who make them.

The steamer Edinburgh, which reached Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon, brings feur days' later foreign intelligence, her dates being from Liverpost to the 15th and Queenstown the day following. The news is unimportant. By a debate in the English Commons, it appears that the hopes of a satisfactory settlement of Chinese affairs were somewhat weakened. Lord Elgin was about to undertake a second mission to Chipa. In the House of Lords strong sentiments against the annexation of Savoy to France had been expressed. Gen Sir William Nap'er had died. It was reported that a meeting had been he'd at Lord Derby's residence in opposition to the financial budget. Austria's objections to the Erglish proposals on the Italian question had reached Paris. Russia has announced that the question must be settled in a Conference of the Five Powers There were rumors of a new Austrian loan. Imperial permission has been granted to the Protestant Consisto. ies in Hungary for them to assemble in Conference and decide on the means to be proposed to Government for the redress of their grievances. And a dispatch from Vienna of the 13th says the reforms promised in the Ministerial programme are about to be granted. Each province will receive a Constitution and administration of ts own A Vierna correspondent asserts that the Emperor of France has requested the Pope to make proposals for settling the question of the Romegna. Matters in Naples are assuming a threatening aspect. It was reported that a conspiracy in the army had been discovered. The new Ministry of Naples is announced, and the new battalions. composed partly of foreigners and partly of Neapolitans, had been organized. Fifteen thousand municipal Guards had been mobilized in the Abruzza. It was reported that the King of Naples had ordered Gen. Pinnelli, in case of need, to act in concert with the Pope's General, Mayfhafer. From Sicily, it is stated that political arrests and excesses of the police were increasing, and the greatest barbarity prevailed. Breadstuffs were firm, with an advancing tendency, Consols closing at 941 @941, and 941 @948 for money and account.

NEBBASKA ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. Senator Douglas is a lawyer and has been a judge, so we may fairly presume that he knows something of law if not of equity. We will suppose him sitting in his office, waiting for customers like a spider in his web, when a stranger drops in in quest of legal advice and assistance. "State your case, Sir," is the man of law's natural and proper request. "Well, you see," responds the embryo client, "my neighbor Dobbs and I formerly owned 'jointly a tract of rough woodland lying behind our several farms. After a long wrangle, we finally agreed on a line of demarcation, and "divided that out-lot between us on that line. 'Twenty years afterward, another tract fell to us 'jointly, and I proposed to run that same line of demarcation straight through our new acquisition, as we had run it through our previous possession. This he declined to do, alleging that he was entitled to more; so I have taken the whole, and want you to help me keep it." Having no special knowledge of Mr. Douglas's practice, we cannot confidently affirm that he would not undertake this case; yet we feel confident that, being some sort of a lawyer, Mr. D. would in common fairness

tation to lose-saying nothing of conscience-he must be well paid for undertaking it.

Forty years ago, the application of Missouri for Admission brought up the whole broad issue of Slavery Extension or Restriction. Congress finally -by a bare majority, composed almost wholly of Southern votes, with the North mainly resisting but overborne-decreed that all the Federal Territories north of 36° 30' North latitude should be consecrated to Free Labor, while Slavery might clutch the residue if it could. The same line of demarcation was, afterward (1845), on motion of a Southern Member, extended through Texas. In 1847-8, a further acquisition from Mexico having just been made-the Pro-Slavery interest-which had not then made the notable discovery that the Federal Constitution carries Slavery into all our Federal Territories and protects it there-proposed and urged the extension of this line to the Pacific. But this-mainly because it could secure all our future acquisitions of any value from Mexico to Slavery, and thereby stimulate the spirit of Southern Filli busterism-the North would not consent to. And that refusal is seriously urged by Judge Douglas as a pretext for repudinting the Missouri Compact in the concoction and passage of his Nebraska bill!

WESTERN DEBTS-REPUDIATION.

If we wished to commend ourselves to the eterral gratitude of the Great West, we would choose to be known in life and in history as having always resisted and discouraged, to the extent of our ability, all appeals to the East to lend money or its equivalent to the West. As it is, we cannot claim to have consistently and sternly fought the whole delusive, mischievous basiness in question; but we can confidently say that the general, habitual course of this journal has discouraged and dissuaded from loans of Eastern capital to Western settlers or operators-that we have, in the main, turred a deaf ear to moving appeals and alluring prospects, and declined to answer most, while answering negatively the residue, of the thousand appeals made to us throughout the last ten or fifteen years to devise and suggest facilities for obtaining in New York or elsewhere loans in aid of promising enterprises or distressed debtors in the West. Yes, friends in the Great West! we wish you collectively and distinct. ly to understand that, should you hereafter succeed in borrowing money in the East to pay your debts or sustain your various business operations, you will be indebted to others than to us for such present relief at the cost of future e nbarrass. ment and misery. Whatever you may for the moment suffer, you ought not to borrow money away from home, and will not be benefited by so doing. One in twenty may derive advantage from such loans; but the great majority will be harmed by them. It is the readiness with which Eastern capital has been invested (much of it irrecoverably,) in Western operations, which has raised the price of mest of your wild lands so high that poor men carnot buy and improve them. It is the facility of borrowing money at the East-most of it at 12 to 30 per cent. per annum-which has whelmed so many of you in bankruptcy. And now, if you could severally bor:ow the additional sums that you think you need, it would only be the drunkard's remedy for his shattered nerves and palsied limbs-more rum! We shall regret to hear that you can borrow another dollar, even to pay what you already owe and to avert what you doubtless consider ruinous sacrifices. If you are embarrassed, better surrender your property to your creditors, let them divide it equitably, with the least possible cost and delay, and go to work with unfettered hands and nothing in them. This may lead to individual and general relief, which borrowing will never secure.

-We have been impelled to these reflections by glance at the present financial and moral attitude of Wisconsin. That State was peopled mainly (though in part at second-hand) from New-England; and there is no better stock. She has had a very rapid growth, and will probably exhibit a pepulation of Seven Hundred Thousand by the census of 1860. She is well timbered, well watered, has an excellent soil, is eligibly located, and has a already amassed considerable wealth, and would have been richer by this time if she had been content to 'make haste slowly.' But her villages were all eager to become cities at the pace of Jonah's gourd, while her farmers wanted to enrich themselves at railroad speed. So every little port on Lake Michigan must undertake to run its railroad back to the Mississippi; and every county must run in debt for a few hundreds of thousands in aid of some advantageous line. Not content with these evidences of public spirit, thousands of farmers mortgaged their farms for the largest sum that they could be made to carry, subscribed the mortgages as stock or exchanged them for bonds in these embryo railroads, expecting thus to be made rich. Everything was conducted for a time on highpressure principles, and the result is a general burst.

The disastrous consequences of this epidemic

delusion are wide-pread and very severe. Some

of the railcoads thus constructed are worth to-day just what their rails would sell for as old iron, less the cost of taking them up and marketing them. Others are doing better; but hardly one of the railroads thus financiered can pay the interest on its bonds, leaving its stock a dead loss anyhow. Of course, the farm mortgages have been exchanged for what has no pecuniary value. Cities and counties have furnished their tens and hundreds of thousands, and invested them in stocks that are not worth so much white paper. The scanty means of widows and orphans at the East have been invested in these stocks, these bonds, these mortgages: and, as no interest or dividend is paid on any of them, there is much resulting privation and distress. Worst of all is the moral bankruptcy thus created or developed. An utterly insolvent man may be thoroughly upright; but, if there be any latent rascality in a man's nature, bankruptcy s sure to bring it to light. City and County loans are repudiated, and suits brought to enforce collections or foreclose mortgages thereon are defended on pretexts which a Tombs lawyer, defending a pickpocket in our Police Courts, would be ashamed to stoop to. The creditors are few or distant, the debtors are many, compact and powerful. They elect the Judges, and the Judges remember their (human) creator. The long and short of the matter is that neither bonds nor mortgages, principal nor interest, is paid, nor ever will be. The debts are practically repudiated, and Wisconsin hides her burning blushes on the bosom of Mississippi. Her project last in logical sequence is one to stop the collection of debts by law-an experiment that we should like to see tried in any State with reference to obligations contracted after the pas sage of the act, but which, as applied to debts previously incurred, is nothing less than wholesale robbery.

-We do not dwell on this deplorable state of things with any hope of amending it. Nor do we all otiers-far from it. We design only to exhibit in vivid colors the truth that lending capital to a young State, whether to communities or individuals, is to do its people great harm and throw away your money. Shall not the lesson be heeded?

AN IMPORTANT REPORM.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill into the National House of Representatives, the other day, touching the matter of Post-Office reform It looks to the abolition of the franking-privilege and to the reorganization of the Post-Office Department. . The great 'eature of this reorganization is the proposed spplication of the principle of contract service, now applied to the transmission of the mails, to the distribution and delivery of the mail matter. In other words, to have the office of Postmaster given out to the lowest responsible bidder; the other features of the system remaining substantially as they are row. Thus, when a Postmaster is wanted, proposals issue as now for carrying the mails. The man who will perform the service at the lowest rate, giving proper bonds for the discharge of his duty, takes the office.

The plan strikes us as possessing great merit. It very nearly destroys the party character of the Department at a blow. It takes the Post Offices from the hands of partisans, and gives them to whoever will do their work cheapest. This is the true basis of all private and all public service, wherever the principle can be applied. The reduction of expense is manifest on the face of the proposition. Post-Offices, that now draw \$2,000 per annum ealary, can readily enough find competent men to discharge their duties for one-third or one-half the money. This saving of salaries alone would go far toward putting the Department upon a self-sustaining basis. It would be even a better plan than electing Postmasters, if this were practicable, for it takes the Department entirely out of politics, and reduces it to a mere bus ness agency, conducted on mercantile principles. When it shall take this form, it will be comparatively easy to dissever the establishment from the Government, either in whole or in part, whenever a wise discre-

t on shall prompt such a charge. There is always great reserve and slowness in the action of a body like Congress, on any measure not urged by party necessity, especially where it is asked to depart from ordinary routine. There are at all times but comparatively few active and sagacious minds in the body who are ready to give prempt and intelligent consideration to even important propositions, unless the propositions have some personal phase or partisan bearing to recommend them to attention. It takes a very patient man to follow up a measure divested of all such elements, and urge it upon uninterested, and stupid, and reluctant, and selfish mirds, to final success. Weary months, and even years, are often necessary to secure legislation that a wise intelligence would

complete in a day. Mr. Sherman has thus a job on his hands to bring Corgress up to the point of intelligent action on his proposition, important and promising of good results as it is. The present session may, however, prove to be a favorable time to press the proposed eform, on the ground that both parties may come, each to fear the success of the other so much, that both may be willing to forego their own chance of dispensing the patronage of the Post-Office Department for the certainty of keeping it out of the hands of their adversaries.

CAIFORNIA MAILS.

"The Senate Post-Office Committee will report a semi-weekly mail from St. Joseph to Placetville, for \$500,000 per annam, and a semi-weekly service from El Paso to New-Orleans, being an extension of the San Antonio and El Paso route, at \$25,000 per annam. This, with the Butterfield route, would furnish six trips per week from the Atlantic States to California, costing about \$1,400,000 yearly."—[Express.

-There are so many wrong ways to do a thing, while there is but one right one, that we should not be surprised to see the monstrous policy foreshadowed by the above paragraph recommended to Congress; but we cannot believe it will be adopted. To run a semi-weekly quick mail from St. Joseph t) Placerville, yet keep the Butterfield line running around by Robin Hood's barn to do the same serbelow the level even of Congressional wisdom. The public service needs just one daily Overland Mail, running through in twenty days or less, from the most advantageous point on the Mississippi or Missouri to San Francisco, with weekly spurs to Denver, Laramie, Salt Lake City, &c., and this should not cost \$1,250,000 in all, if the Franking Privilege be abolished. A weekly mail from San Antenio by El Paro and Arizona to San Diego is all that is needed on that route. Such an arrangement of our California Mails would soon double and treble the receipts of Postage west of the Missouri, while powerfully aiding to deveyop the resources of the mighty West. Why can't we have it ?

> Our German cotemporary, the Abendzeitung, neminates Gerrit Smith as what is called a radical Republican candidate for the Presidency, to be run, Birney fashion, in case the Republican National Convention should nomicate Judge Bates. The A'endzeitung does not think Mr. Smith could be elected, but that he would ruly the chances of Bates in half a dezen Northern States, thus securing the election of Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Hunter, or whoever else may be the Slavery extension candidate.

> -We may be greatly mistaken, but we cannot help regarding the inauguration of a Republican Administration at Washington as something of much more importance than the selection of this or that individual for the chief executive office. We are embarked in a contest in behalf of principles, and naturally cannot agree with those, who are aiming merely at the elevation of some personal favorite to

From the Plains.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 1, 1860. Major Gaines, Phymaster of the Army, died at Four mith on the 18th cit., from being thrown from a buggy

Smith on the 18th cit., from being thrownfrom a buggy eight weeks previously.

In consequence of some strictures on the insubordination existing in Utah Territory, the editor of The Salt Lake Valley Tan has been denounced by the Church authorities, and notified by the civil officials that they can no longer be responsible for his safety.

The Arizona correspondent of The Republican says that a plot to assessionate Gov. Pesquiera and overthrow the Liberal Government in Sonora, has been discovered and finestrated.

The Overland Mail.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 29.
The overland mail of the 6th arrived this evening.
It brought a telegraphic dispatch via Fresno Station

San Francisco, Feb. 7-5 p. m. San Francisco, Feb. 7—5 p. m.
Arrived 7th, ship Sparkling Wave from New-York.
Trade with the country temporarily active; sales
of 2,000 boxes Candles per the Eagle Wing at 203c.;
100 half bbls, clear Pork at \$9.62; 4,000 gallons
Spirits Turpentine 75c.
There was almost a total celipse of the moon last
night, fairly visible here.

Loss of Life. The ship Mongolia, arrived to-day, lost overboard on her passage from Liverpool, Richard Welsh of Cayuga, N. Y., and a German, both sailors.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE IMPALEMENT OF DOUGLAS. When Mr. Douglas was driven to the wall and proped there by Mr. Trumbull yesterday, he sought to excite Southern sympathy by the loudest professions of devotion to their interests. One declaration is worthy particular attention, and has excited much remark bere:

"But, inasmuch as the power to introduce Slavery, notwith standing the Mexican laws was conferred on the Territoria Legislatures under the compromise measures of 1850, the right to introduce it into Kansas, notwithstanding the Missouri Re-striction, was also proposed to be conferred, without expensely repealing the restriction. The legal effect was precisely the same."

Mr. Douglas bas always heretofore denied in Illinois that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise either allowed or contemplated the introduction of Slavery into Kansas. That was the defense for his instrumentality in violating that compact, which is now abandoned to conciliate support at Charleston. This double dealing convicts itself, and will be deounced by both sections.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION. Owing to Mr. Haskin's absence, the Committee on Public Expenditures suspended the examination of witnesses for several days. He is expected tomorrow, when the investigation will be resumed. Although Mr. Wendell's testimony is substantially the same as given before the Senate Committee, information has been obtained which will give the inquiry a much wider range, and bring many parties before the Committee who have hitherto escaped

This whole printing business has only been opened on the surface. . The grossest corruptions are jet to be revealed which will implicate many persoca high in authority.

AN ADMINISTRATION SCHEME. In addition to the orders issued to the come

ing efficers in Texas and New-Mexico, to extend military aid to the local authorities or some of the Mexican States, and to pursue Cortina and his band across the American line, instructions have been issued for the concentration of most of the guif squadron at or near Vera Cruz, so as to be prepared, in the event of Miramon's attack, under pretence of affording protection to American citizens, to land marines and aid the Juarez faction. This scheme has been meditated for a mouth past, without communicating a particle of information to Congress. And it is doubted if any resolutions of inquiry will be satisfactorily answered. The design is to make war by land and sea, by first making a provocation in marching troops into the Territory and collecting a naval force where it will be most available for this object.

THE HOUSE PRINTER.

The election of Printer was again postponed tiff to-merrow. A sufficient number of Democrata were absent to-day to have insured Mr. Ford's success. What is most unpleasant about the delay is, that the combination had already begun to wrangle in regard to the distribution of the anticipated

THE TEXAS REGIMENT PROPOSITION.

After consuming half the sitting, the Senate referred Mr. Wiefall's resolution, requesting the President to call out a regiment of Texas Volunteers, to the Committee on Military Affairs. This movement, like others of a similar character, is designed to establish the basis of a large stationary force in Texas at the expense of the Government. The War Department has concentrated a large body there already, and more than sufficient to repress these outbreaks, which are known to originate with Americans, and not Mexicans, as alleged.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

Leading Republicans of Illinois and elsewhere xpress much interest in the success of the municipal ticket at Chicago, notwithstanding the local opposition to which it has been subjected.

THE MEXICAN TREATY. ds of the Mexican treaty did an Executive session to-day, as they proposed when the subject was first presented. The developments on Tuesday satisfied them that defeat was inevitable under present circumstances, and hence they are less anxious to press a final division. The present inclination is to drift along and wait for something to turn up. Mr. Hammond's speech will

keep, as the Administration may discover.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has certified to the Secretary of the luterior an aggregate of over 318,000 acres for the benefit of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad, under the act of Congress. This is the first irstallment for that object.

Speaker Pennington has appointed the Hon. Mesers. Inglish (Ind.), Stanton (Onto), and Gartrell (Ga.) Research of the Smith Senion Lexitution on the act of the

English (Ind.), Stanton (Onio), and Gartrell (Ga.) Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the part of the Honse of Representatives.

The Honse Committee on Military Affairs have had the subject of the Pacific Rai road under consideration, but have come to no conclusion. As a preliminary, they have instructed the Chairman, Mr. Cartie, to ask for the printing of the several bills referred to that Committee, including that matured and agreed upon by the Select Committee last assion.

The bill reported by Mr. Cochrane to day from the Committee on Commerce, enacts that every master,

Committee on Commerce, enacts that every master, cflicer, seaman, etc., on American vessels, who, during their veyage, shall, by promise of marriage or otherwise, seduce any female passenger, shall be deemed guilty of misdomeanor, and punished by imposonment not exceeding twelve months, or by a fine of \$1,000; but his subsequent marriage to the party seduced my be pleaded in bar of conviction.

It also prohibits officers, seamen, and others, from visiting or frequenting such parts of the vessel as may be assigned to emigrant passengers, except by direction

be assigned to emigrant passengers, except by direction or permission of the master, the penalty being the forfeiture of the wages of the voyage. Masters are prohibited from giving such permission, except for the performance of recessary duties, under a penalty of sity dollars fine for each offerse. The fine for the seduction of a passenger may, in the discretion of the Court, be appropriated for her use or the use of her child or children. Legal proceedings must be brought

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 1, 1860. The Senate met at noon.

The attendance was very slim.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to take up the bill to extend he benefits of the Swain Land act to Oregon and Minnesota.

The motion was carried, and the bill was read a

hird t me and passed.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) offered medified resolutions in place of those heretofore offered by him, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAMLIN (Kep., Me.) moved to take up the lill to smend the act regulating the collection of daties n imports, etc. It alters the time in which the collector of a port takes possession of a vessel from five days

or of a port takes possession of a vessel inorder.

The motion was carried, and the bill passed.
On motion of Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) the Military
Academy Appropriation bill was taken up.
Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Texas) offered an amendment appropriating \$1,190,000 for the support of a regiment of mounted volunteers to defend the frontiers of Texas, in pursuance of the act of 1858.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) thought it out of order.
Mr. WIGFALL said it was in order under the rules, as it carried out the provisions of the existing law.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) said be would like the matter referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, so they could report upon it.